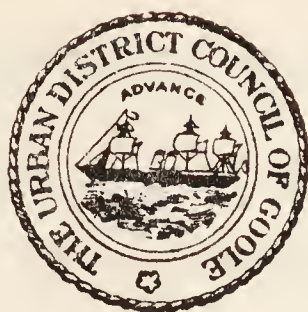


WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
ON THE  
**HEALTH OF GOOLE**  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1920,**

BY  
**A. M. ERSKINE, M.D.,**  
B.Ch., B.P.H.,  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**

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GOOLE :  
"TIMES" PRINTING CO., LTD.,  
1921.

# Goole Urban District Council, 1920.

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Chairman ... R. G. BICKERTON.

Vice-Chairman ... S. G. BEVAN.

## Councillors :

R. H. HUNTINGTON,	S. G. BEVAN,
W. BEST,	A. W. DRURY,
H. CLARK,	J. CHALMERS,
THOMAS TEMPLE,	T. FIRTH,
J. T. H. SHAW,	T. SMITH,
J. CLUFF,	GEORGE TEMPLE,
J. C. DICK,	J. T. HARRISON.

Chairman of Finance Committee.....	W. BEST.
„ Highways Committee.....	R. H. HUNTINGTON.
„ Gas and Water Committee.....	S. G. BEVAN.
„ General Purposes Committee.....	H. CLARK.
„ Housing Committee.....	R. G. BICKERTON.

The Housing Committee consists of all the Members of the Council.

The General Purposes Committee consists of Councillors Clark, Bickerton, Chalmers, Firth, Harrison, Shaw, Smith and Thomas Temple.

## OFFICIALS :

Clerk and Solicitor.....	J. W. PULLON.
Surveyor and Architect for Housing Scheme.....	J. H. CASTLE.
Gas and Waterworks Manager.....	A. F. YATES.

## Health Department :

Medical Officer of Health.....	A. M. ERSKINE.
Sanitary Inspector.....	W. H. ELLIS.
Hospital Matron.....	Miss E. H. BROOKS.
Health Visitors.....	Nurse C. FREEMAN and Nurse L. MASON.

# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

## FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Population at Census, 1911.....	20,334
Population estimated to the middle of the year.....	18,546
Natural increase of population, i.e., excess of Births over Deaths...	348
Area .....	1,267 acres.
Births, 624 rate .....	33.6
Deaths, 274 rate.....	14.8
Infantile Mortality, 48 rate.....	76.9
Marriages, 230 rate.....	25
Respiratory death rate.....	1.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate .....	1.2
Zymotic death rate .....	1.4

Penny Rate produces about £300.

### Vital Statistics for the year 1920.

1915.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	Great Towns (96).	Smaller Towns (148).	LONDON,
BIRTH-RATE    ...    ...	25.4	26.2	24.9	26.5
DEATH-RATE    ...    ...	12.4	12.5	11.3	12.4
Diarrhoea    ..    ...    ..	8.3	10.4	7.8	9.5
Infantile Mortality    ... (per 1,000 births)	80	85	80	75

# REPORT

ON THE

# HEALTH OF GOOLE

DURING THE YEAR

# 1920.

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## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Town of Goole is situated on the western bank of the River Ouse, at the extreme eastern portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire in the northern part of the flat alluvial plain of the Vale of York.

It lies at a lower level than the waters of the ordinary tides which are prevented from overflowing by artificially-raised banks.

The general level of the town is ten feet above sea level.

The subsoil which consists of alluvial deposit or warp is naturally a damp one. Underneath this at a depth of about six feet is a layer of peat, which varies in thickness from less than one foot to more than six feet in different parts of the town. Immediately below the peat is a layer of laminated clay, which is generally covered with a thin bed of sand.



## POPULATION.

At the 1911 census, the population of the town was 20,231. The Registrar General's estimate of population for the year 1920 was 18,546.

The natural increase of population for the year was 348, compared with 183 during the preceding year.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Being a seaport town, the chief occupation of the inhabitants is directly or indirectly associated with shipping. In the district are five shipbuilding and repairing yards, one chemical works, one tillage works, one brass foundry, two flour mills and two timber yards; in addition, Goole is the centre of an important agricultural district.

In addition to the Hospitals for Infectious Diseases, there is the Bartholomew Hospital for surgical cases, and a General Infirmary under Poor Law administration.

The Goole District Nursing Association employs one whole-time Nurse and a second one jointly with the Infant Welfare Committee, whose services are available for nursing cases of Measles, Diarrhœa, etc.

## BIRTHS.

The total number of Births belonging to the district was 624—330 males and 294 females. This gives a birth rate of 33.6 per 1000 of the population.

The number of Illegitimate Births was 33, or 5 per cent. of the total births.

The birth rate of the town is considerably above the average of the 148 smaller towns, which was 24.9, as well as of England and Wales taken as a whole, which was 25.4.

The birth rate for the year under review is the highest since the year 1909, as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.		Number.		Rate.
1909	...	667	...	34.1
1910	...	630	...	31.6
1911	...	631	...	31
1912	...	633	...	30.4
1913	...	610	...	29
1914	...	608	...	28.1
1915	...	499	...	25.1
1916	...	461	...	23
1917	...	389	...	21.2
1918	...	429	...	23.2
1919	...	442	...	23.8
1920	...	624	...	33.6

### MARRIAGES.

There were 230 Marriages during the year, equal to a marriage rate of 25, compared with a rate of 20 for the whole country.

### DEATHS.

The total number of deaths belonging to the district was 276, and of this number 143 were males and 133 females, giving a death rate of 14.8 per 1000 of the population.

The death rate for the 148 smaller towns was 11.3, and for England and Wales 12.4.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death rate since the year 1909:—

Year.		Number.		Rate.
1909	...	254	...	13.0
1910	...	290	...	14.5
1911	...	351	...	17.2
1912	...	288	...	13.8
1913	...	307	...	14.6
1914	...	288	...	13.1
1915	...	292	...	14.9
1916	...	283	...	15.3
1917	...	252	...	15.3
1918	...	409	...	24.8
1919	...	259	...	14.5
1920	...	276	...	14.8

TABLE M. 13.

## CAUSES OF DEATH (CIVILIANS ONLY).

	Males.	Females.
All causes ... ..	143	133
Enteric fever ... ..	0	0
Small-pox ... ..	0	0
Measles ... ..	6	8
Scarlet fever ... ..	0	0
Whooping cough ... ..	0	1
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	4	1
Influenza ... ..	2	2
Erysipelas ... ..	1	0
Pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	10	14
Tuberculous meningitis ... ..	1	1
Other tuberculous diseases ... ..	0	0
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	9	12
Rheumatic fever ... ..	2	0
Meningitis ... ..	2	1
Organic heart disease ... ..	12	13
Bronchitis ... ..	8	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	10	5
Other respiratory diseases ... ..	2	2
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	4	2
Appendicitis and typhlitis ... ..	3	0
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	1	0
Alcoholism ... ..	0	0
Nephritis and Bright's disease ... ..	2	2
Puerperal fever ... ..	0	1
Parturition, apart from puerperal fever ... ..	0	0
Congenital debility, etc. ... ..	10	12
Violence, apart from suicide ... ..	4	1
Suicide ... ..	2	1
Other defined diseases ... ..	48	51
Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	0	0
Special causes (included above):		
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	0	0
Poliomyelitis ... ..	0	0
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age, total ... ..	26	22
Illegitimate ... ..	0	1
Total Births ... ..	330	294
Legitimate ... ..	314	277
Illegitimate ... ..	16	17
Population (for Births and Deaths) ... ..	18,546	

## OVERCROWDING.

A considerable number of cases of overcrowding were dealt with during the year, mainly in connection with notifications of disease, e.g., tuberculosis, and reports of the Health Visitors under the Notification of Births Act.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

### WATER.

The supply of water to the town is derived from the new red sandstone where it outcrops at Pollington, ten miles distant from Goole. In addition to supplying Goole, the villages of Pollington, Snaith and Rawcliffe on the line of route are supplied, as well as Hook and Swinefleet beyond.

In view of the proposal to convert the present conservancy system of closet accommodation to a water-carriage system, Professor Kendall has been consulted by the Council as to the possibility of augmenting the supply.

### ANALYTICAL REPORT UPON SAMPLE OF WATER FROM GOOLE U.D.C.

Received 20th September, 1920.

Description: Town's Water. No 1 Sample, Victoria Court.

Appearance.	Grains per gall.
Total solid matters.....	18.0
Chlorine (combined) .....	1.0
Nitrites .....	None
Nitrogen as Nitrates .....	.551
Free Ammonia .....	.0007
Albuminoid Ammonia .....	.0021
Lead .....	None
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale) .....	10.0
Temporary Hardness .....	
Permanent Hardness .....	

This is an organically pure water, not excessively hard, and well suited for drinking and domestic use.

(Signed) F. W. RICHARDSON.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Goole is situated on the river Ouse, which is polluted by towns situated higher up the river in addition to receiving the sewage of the town. Supervision is exercised by the West Riding Rivers Board.



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The modern part of the town is supplied by the new sewage scheme, and the sewage is pumped into the river after rough screening.

The older part of the town is drained by tank sewers which discharge into the river between tides. These are not self-cleansing, as the higher reaches are very shallow and flat, and a considerable amount of deposit requires cleaning out each year.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Number of Pail Closets .....	3250
„ Privy Middens .....	102
„ Water Closets .....	1433
„ Waste Water Closets .....	5

## NUMBER OF CONVERSIONS FROM THE CONSERVANCY SYSTEM TO THE WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

1914 ... 3	1916 ... 3	1918 ... 0
1915 ... 39	1917 ... 1	1919 ... 12
	1920 ... 15	

The sanitary officials made a special inspection of all the privy middens, and presented their report to the Council. As a consequence the Clerk was instructed to serve notices under Sec. 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requiring conversions to water closets where the privies were a nuisance. As the notices were not complied with by the owners, the Council instructed the Surveyor to obtain tenders for carrying out the work in a number of cases. When the tenders were received it was considered that the cost was too great, and instructions were given for fresh tenders to be obtained at a later date.

In this connection I append the following extract from "The Sanitary Record," which "directs attention to the anomaly, referred to by us in our issue of the 27th ult., under Sec. 39 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which needs revision, like so many other sections in this Act which were incorporated from private Acts drafted by the legal advisers of provincial authorities. If reference be made to this section it will be found that a local authority, where there are a sufficient water supply and sewer, may require any existing closet accommodation to be altered so as to be converted into a water-closet or slop-closet. If, on the owner's default, the local authority carry out the work of conversion of a

pail-closet they are required to bear the whole of the cost, but where the existing accommodation is other than a pail-closet, i.e., a privy, or even an earth-closet, with a fixed receptacle, the authority are required to bear half the cost of the conversion. The singular anomaly however, lies in the fact that if the owner complies with the notice as a law-abiding citizen and carries out the conversion, he penalises himself, as he is not entitled to, and cannot obtain, any contribution whatever from the local authority. He must bear the whole cost. It was doubtless never intended that a premium should be placed upon those owners who ignored the lawful notices of local authorities. Yet that is the position, and we believe that most of our readers will agree that the National Federation of Property Owners are justified in memorialising the Ministry of Health on the subject, and also the wider one of local authorities proceeding under Sec. 36 of the 1875 Act for conversions when the Act of 1907 is in force in their district. It is, we believe, well known that a local authority cannot, under Sec. 36 of the Act of 1875, seek to enforce by a general rule the conversion of privies into water-closets. In order to give them greater latitude for procuring conversions, which is often desired by progressive authorities, so as to secure better sanitation of the district, and also to reduce the increased cost of scavenging privies originally approved by them before sewage disposal works were established, clauses were inserted in local Acts or Provisional Orders, and now incorporated in the Act of 1907. But numerous authorities, having adopted the latter Act, endeavour to escape from payment of the contributions proceeding under Sec. 36 of the Act of 1875. The local authority have the option of proceeding, as for a nuisance, under Secs. 91 to 94 or under Sec. 36 of the Act of 1875, and in the Whickham case they proceeded under the latter section."

### SCAVENGING.

During the first seven months of the year, April to October, the scavenging was done by means of horses and carts by contract, and during the last two months by motor vehicles and direct labour during the day-time. The quantity of house refuse collected is estimated to be over 8,000 tons per annum.

Negotiations for a central site are in progress, so that a Gannow pulveriser may be erected.

At the Ministry of Health inquiry for sanction to borrow £1,800 for the purchase of the motor vehicles, Mr. Davies, the Inspector drew attention to the high cost of collection in Goole which was about 13s. per ton removed, and also said the amount was certainly higher than the average, and the Council would save a lot of money if they could reduce it.



## DOCK SANITATION.

## SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Situated in different parts of the docks are seven blocks of workmen's box closets. Each block contains from 2 to 5 closets, but in only one instance is there any partitions. They are all substantial brick buildings, but the type is very antiquated, and as complaints are frequently received of their being emptied irregularly—owing to difficulty of access—it can readily be imagined what their condition is during the summer months especially. At the present time there is no better class lavatory accommodation on the docks. The Docks Bye-Laws contain practically no sanitary regulations, and the crews of ships lying in the docks are allowed to use the w.s.'s. No nuisance appears to arise from this source, probably from the small number of ships, and secondly because at each tide the lock gates are opened so that a certain amount of movement of the water in the docks takes place, the docks being fed from a reservoir up the canal. It is only at the two dry docks that ships' w.c.'s are locked up, and in the case of ships sailing regularly out of the port, so soon as these are berthed the crews are paid off and live at their homes.

Most of the existing box closets could be converted to the water carriage system; the block situated in the cul-de-sac between the Railway Dock and the Aldam Dock should be removed entirely, and a modern type of closet erected at the end of what was formerly called St. John Street with a urinal attached. At this site both drainage and water supply is readily obtained, and it would be a very convenient centre for the workers, as foot bridges are being erected at the present time leading to the two docks mentioned above.

## URINALS.

There is an absence of urinals round the docks. On my inspections I only saw four, and these are situated outside the docks proper. I saw several instances where corners were used as urinals, which must become a nuisance in hot weather.

## SHIPS' REFUSE.

The custom is to pile this up whilst the ship is in port and pitch it overboard when she gets out to sea. It is the practice of the inspectors to advise that garbage, etc. be covered over with dry ashes.

## REFUSE RECEPTACLES.

Around the docks are numerous iron bins, substantially made, 3-4 feet high, uncovered, and having only three sides. A man with a horse and cart is employed full time emptying these bins. Many of them are placed on the dock walls abutting the highway in exposed positions. These should, at least, be covered over.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report is as follows :—

New closets erected in place of old ones ...	...	...	...	1
Inspections made (exclusive of Workshops) ...	...	...	...	2050
Informal notices ...	...	...	...	293
Verbal notices given ...	...	...	...	34
Statutory notices by order of the Council ...	...	...	...	6
Summons issued ...	...	...	...	0
Back yards re-paved and repaired ...	...	...	...	6
House drains repaired and defects remedied ...	...	...	...	43
Nuisances not abated at close of year ...	...	...	...	20
Defective and choked W.C.'s ...	...	...	...	4
Dirty houses cleansed, etc. ...	...	...	...	5
Kitchen floors re-paved or repaired ...	...	...	...	10
Defective W.C. soil pipes and ventilators ...	...	...	...	1
Defective slop sink pipes ...	...	...	...	6
Houses disinfected and cleansed after infection ...	...	...	...	145
Manure and other refuse removed ...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous nuisances dealt with ...	...	...	...	62
W.C.'s provided in place of pail closets ...	...	...	...	12
New closets erected in place of old ones ...	...	...	...	1
Broken soil box doors re-fixed ...	...	...	...	64
Defective and leaky soil pails replaced by new ones ...	...	...	...	310
Privy middens emptied once a month ...	...	...	...	100
Defective eave and downfall spoutings ...	...	...	...	19
Soil pails and dry dust bins emptied weekly ...	...	...	...	4524

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two common lodging houses in the Council district. These have been regularly inspected and found in a fairly satisfactory condition, with the exception of one, i.e., w.c.'s are badly required in place of what is now provided, viz., two pail-closets, which from their close proximity to the house and other structural defects, creates a nuisance. I am looking forward to two w.c.'s being provided in the near future, when such an improvement will be a great benefit and more healthful to the inmates of the house.

## PUBLIC MORTUARY.

During the year 10 bodies have been conveyed to the Mortuary, two from drowning; eight bodies were removed from their homes as being more convenient for the purposes of post mortem examination.



## REGISTERED BAKEHOUSES.

There are 16 bakehouses in the district,, including those of small confectionery shops, who invariably have small gas ovens in the back premises. These have all been regularly inspected, and with the exception of a few minor defects, which are always hurriedly attended to, the places are kept clean and tidy.

P.S.—There are no underground bakehouses in the town.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 17 registered purveyors of milk on our register, one of whom is a cowkeeper also in the town.

There are 10 purveyors of milk in the district, and seven who come from the surrounding villages, from which a good supply is brought daily.

## PURCHASE OF NEW MILK SAMPLES.

Seventeen samples of New Milk were purchased at various times during the year and forwarded to the County Analyst, whose reports are as follows :—

5 Samples—4 genuine ; one is of poor quality.

5 Samples—4 genuine ; one is of poor quality.

7 Samples—These samples are genuine.

The two samples reported as being of poor quality were not such as to warrant a prosecution, therefore the parties concerned were written to from the legal department of the West Riding Authorities as a precaution in the future.

As regards fat, several of these samples were of an unusually high standard.

## FRIED FISH AND POTATO SHOPS.

The occupiers of these shops are engaged nightly, with the exception of Thursdays. This is the closing half-holiday, which is much appreciated. These shops and cooking utensils are often inspected, and much praise is due to the keepers in the tidy and clean condition in which everything is kept.

We receive no complaints with regard to smell or annoyance to neighbours or others.

## LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The two slaughter-houses in the district have been kept in a clean and tidy condition and free from any nuisances. One slaughter-house is used for the slaughtering of horses only. In each case the killing of animals has been carried out as humanely as possible. The police pay periodic visits, probably with a view to ascertain if any cruelty is carried on.

## PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND TOWN SEIZURES OF UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

The following foodstuffs have been seized and destroyed during the year under the orders of a magistrate: 6 carcasses of beasts were examined, 4 were condemned and destroyed, 2 carcasses were passed, but all offals destroyed.

- 1 sheep destroyed.
- 1 Pig.
- 168 lbs. Hams and Bacon.
- 36 Boxes (430lbs.) Tomatoes.
- 3 2lbs. Tins Tomatoes.
- 2 14 stone Bags Chestnuts.

## CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-84.

The arrangements made for the inspection of boats and the name and address and remuneration of the Inspector, W. H. Ellis, Council Offices, Goole.

Remuneration for such services—Nil.

The number of inspections of Canal Boats made in 1920 and the condition of the boats and their occupants, as regards the matters dealt with in the Acts and Regulations.

No. of boats inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Highest No. on the Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	901
No. of boats believed to be in use or available, approximately	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
No. of boats that cannot be traced, approximately	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
No. of boats complying with the Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
No. of boats contravening the Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Transference of Ownership	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of Duplicate Certificates Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of Owners neglecting to properly mark and number their boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Change of Boats Names	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Boats cancelled off the Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of cases of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

No. of cases of young girls over 12 years of age occupying cabins	0
No. of Boats' Cabins requiring re-painting ... ..	2
No. of Dirty Cabins requiring more attention ... ..	0
No. of Boats requiring water casks ... ..	0
Notification of Infectious Disease ... ..	0
No. of Boats requiring re-registration because of structural alteration, including one motor boat ... ..	3
No. of Boats registered during the year ... ..	5

With regard to the figures given as to the number of boats supposed to be available and others that cannot be traced, are numbers which cannot be depended on, especially as the Canal Boats Acts stand to-day. For instance: Every cargo carrying boat on which the workers use the cabins as sleeping places, must be registered, either under the Merchant Shipping Act or with some duly registration authority. Although the Acts enforce owners of such boats to be registered, the Acts do not provide any clause to enforce the owner to give notice to the Registration Authority, with whom he has the boat registered, of his intention to cancel his boat off the Register because of its being of no further use as a carrying boat, or because of its being broken up or otherwise destroyed. To enforce the owners to give notice to the Registration Authorities of their intentions whenever a boat becomes unusable as a cargo boat, would enable the authorities to cancel such boats off the register, and which would help them to keep a true and accurate register of all boats afloat and available. It is plain to see that unless the owners are compelled to cancel these old boats off the register, they ever remain on the authorities' register, and are thought to be available when otherwise they may have been broken up years ago, thus the confusion created. Under these circumstances any figures given are misleading, and makes it utterly impossible to keep a register of Canal Boats accurate and up to date.

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number and nature of cases of notifiable disease coming under the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1920:—



	Number.	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
Diphtheria ... ..	69	63	5
Scarlet fever ... ..	55	44	0
Enteric fever ... ..	0	0	0
Erysipelas ... ..	12	1	1
Puerperal fever ... ..	2	0	1
Pneumonia ... ..	43	0	15
Dysentery ... ..	0	0	0
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	3	0	0
Tuberculosis ... ..	45	0	26
Malaria ... ..	9	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	239	108	48
Measles (not -notifiable) ... ..	455	0	14

The seven principal epidemic or zymotic diseases are:—Small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, diphtheria, enteric or typhoid fever and summer diarrhœa, and the total number of deaths from these diseases during the year was:—Diphtheria 5 deaths, measles 14, whooping-cough 1, diarrhœa 6, giving a total of 26, or a zymotic death rate of 1.4 per 1000 living at all ages.

In 1910 the zymotic death rate was 1.2

„ 1911	„	4.1
„ 1912	„	1.1
„ 1913	„	2.4
„ 1914	„	1.8
„ 1915	„	1.7
„ 1916	„	2.2
„ 1917	„	0.5
„ 1918	„	3.8
„ 1919	„	1.6
„ 1920	„	1.4

## DIPHTHERIA.

There were 69 cases of diphtheria notified, with 5 deaths, equal to a mortality of only 7 per cent., compared with the previous year when there were 134 cases notified and a mortality of 15 per cent.

Sixty-three patients were removed to hospital.

In 1915 I wrote “that we have discontinued our previous routine of extensive swabbing of contacts, as we found it did not materially help us. Our present method is to make inquiries of sore throat or nose amongst the contacts, and swab only where such are found,”



Confirmation of this procedure is now forthcoming. Guthrie, Gelien and Moss, in the John Hopkins Hospital, 1920, **xxxi.**, 388-403, publish the results of their investigations of the diphtheria-carrier problem, and have come to the conclusion that the diphtheria bacilli in a majority of healthy carriers are non-virulent; non-virulent bacilli cannot cause diphtheria; there is no proof that non-virulent bacilli can become virulent, and therefore carriers of non-virulent bacilli are not a menace to others or to the community at large.

In one of the public schools of Baltimore a swab was taken from 800 children, and 160 carriers were discovered. Careful enquiry failed to find any example of the disease arising amongst the contacts of the 160 carriers.

### SCARLET FEVER.

There were 55 cases notified, with no deaths. Forty-four patients were removed to hospital, where the inunction treatment is carried out. No "return" case occurred.

The type of disease was mild, and quite a number were in the stage of desquamation when notified.

The average stay in hospital was about four weeks, and as a consequence of many years' experience we have formed the opinion that infection occurs only in the early stages of the disease, so that in any uncomplicated case the duration of stay in hospital is shortened by about two weeks when the inunction treatment is carried out.

### MEASLES.

There were 14 deaths from measles.

In April an explosive outbreak of measles occurred. Owing to the action of the Ministry of Health in abolishing the notification of the disease—just when we had made fairly complete arrangements for supervision and nursing—we did not receive early intimation of the epidemic. The first knowledge came under my own observation. Afterwards came the school attendance officer's returns. Special enquiries were instituted, and I found that cases were fairly numerous in pupils attending Alexandra Street and Boothferry Road Schools. As it happened, I knew exactly that the schools re-opened on the 12th April, so that it was easy to find out the ninth day and close the infants' department of these schools for five days to prevent the secondary crop of cases from being in attendance and thereby continuing the spread of the disease.

In the case of the Pasture Road Schools, cases of the disease did not arise until the 19th inst, and these schols were closed for five days, beginning on the 28th inst.

On my visit to the Roman Catholic Schools, I found six children in attendance actually ill, which meant that the secondary crop had actually started, so I advised closure to extend over the whole period of incubation, i.e., a fortnight.

In addition, I advised exclusion of children from the cinema shows for a fortnight. Boothferry Road and the Church Schools practically escaped the disease.

In all we had knowledge of 455 cases, and the deaths numbered 29. If reference be made to Table M. 13, it will be seen that the deaths from measles are given as 14 only. The reason for this discrepancy is due to the neglect of stating the primary cause in case of death from pneumonia.

The mortality of the disease works out at just over 6 per cent., and only one death occurred over 5 years of age.

In 1918 there were 37 deaths from measles.			
„ 1916	„	25	„
„ 1908	„	29	„
„ 1904	„	45	„

### DIARRHŒA.

Six deaths from this disease were registered, and we had knowledge of 29 cases.

During the last quarter of the year there were numerous cases of diarrhœa with, in some instances, jaundice as a complication. No case proved fatal, although some patients were seriously ill. As a result of my enquiries, I came to the conclusion that the cause was food poisoning, in one case mincemeat, in several other fried fish and potatoes. One child, whose life was despaired of, became ill after eating fish and chip potatoes which had been left over at the fish shop from the night before and sold at half-price.

### ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

Again there is a favourable record to be made under this heading, no notification of the disease having been received.

## ERYSIPELAS.

Twelve notifications were received, with one death. One patient was removed to hospital, as he appeared to be dying. He made a splendid recovery. Bacteriological examination showed a pure culture of staphylococcus aureus.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

Two cases were notified, one of whom died.

## WHOOPING-COUGH.

Whooping-cough was epidemic in the East Ward at the beginning of the year, and accounted for one death.

## INFLUENZA.

There were four deaths from influenza.

## DISEASES NOTIFIABLE UNDER REGULATIONS of 7th January, 1919.

Pneumonia—13 notifications, 29 of which followed measles.  
Malaria—9 notifications.

## RESPIRATORY DEATH RATE.

There were 11 deaths caused by bronchitis.  
 „ 15 „ pneumonia.  
 „ 4 „ other respiratory diseases.  
 Giving a respiratory death rate of 1.6 per 1000.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 40 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, and five of other forms of tubercular diseases, making a total of 45 notifications of all forms of tuberculosis.

The first figure shows a considerable increase of the form of the disease attacking the lungs, a considerable proportion occurring amongst ex-soldiers.

The compulsory notification of pulmonary consumption began in 1912, and all forms of the disease since February, 1913.



Year.	Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other forms.	Death Rate.
1912	...	34	0	1.6
1913	...	24	19	1.4
1914	...	27	16	.9
1915	...	37	25	.7
1916	...	25	10	2
1917	...	17	13	2.1
1918	...	26	13	1.8
1919	...	22	11	.9
1920	...	40	5	1.4

There were 24 deaths (10 males and 14 females) from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 2 deaths (one male and one female) from all other forms, equal to a death rate from the diseases caused by tubercle of 1.4 per 1,000, and from tuberculosis of the lungs of 1.2 per 1,000.

The deaths from tubercle alone equal the zymotic death rate (i.e., total deaths from measles, whooping-cough, diphtheria and diarrhoea).

I have every reason to believe that the requirements as to notification of tuberculosis by medical practitioners are diligently observed.

The treatment of this disease is in the hands of the County Council, which has a Dispensary in the town.

I would suggest that better co-operation might be effected between the Dispensary staff and our own.

At the public slaughter-house the carcasses of 4 beasts and the offal of 2 others were seized and destroyed on account of tubercular disease.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Three cases were notified, and all recovered without injury to the eyes.

#### VACCINATION RETURN.

Under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, no vaccinations have taken place.



	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1—Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1920, were under treatment for :—	30	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	32	10
2—Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only ...	30	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	13
Soft chancre only ...	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	1
Gonorrhœa only ...	0	0	0	0	19	2	0	0	19	2
Syphilis and gonorrhœa ...	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
Conditions other than venereal ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	12	1
Total—Item 2 ...	33	13	4	1	22	2	12	1	71	17
Total—Items 1 and 2 ...	63	23	4	1	24	2	12	1	103	27
2—Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
(a) before completing a course of treatment for ...	7	2	2	0	6	0	0	0	15	2
(b) after completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ...	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
4—Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for ...	7	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	10	0
5—Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for ...	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	3	3
6—Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1921, were under treatment or observation for ...	49	21	1	0	10	0	0	0	60	21
Total—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6 ...	63	23	4	1	24	2	0	0	91	26
7—Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from ...	337	115	16	3	109	6	25	3	487	127



## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Goole during the year ended the 31st December, 1920 :—  
Examination of Pathological material :—

(a) Specimens which were examined at an approved laboratory for detection of Gonococci ... ..	3
Do. do. do. for Wasserman reaction	80

Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—

Syphilis ... ..	46
Soft chancre ... ..	5
Gonorrhœa ... ..	24
Conditions other than Venereal ... ..	13
Total ... ..	88

Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area ... .. 614

Aggregate number of "in-patient" days of all patients residing in each area ... .. 0

Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the out-patient clinic to patients residing in each area ... .. 222

Name of Salvarsan substitutes used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses... ..  
Novarsenobillon 0.45gm., 0.75gm.

Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes usually given in a full course of treatment ... .. 7

Proportion of cases, approximately, Salvarsan substitutes are used in the treatment of syphilis ... ..per cent. 100

Nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in item 5 ... ..  
Gonorrhœa, all except C.F.T.  
Syphilis, no discharges yet.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The total number of deaths under one year was 48, equivalent to a death rate of 76.9 per 1000 births registered. This is the lowest figure yet recorded.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age and the rate per 1000 births for the past 19 years—

Year.	Number.	Rate.	Year.	Number.	Rate.
1902	106	188	1911	115	182
1903	89	149	1912	51	80
1904	151	266	1913	94	154
1905	88	152	1914	68	110
1906	98	148	1915	67	134
1907	78	127	1916	40	86
1908	102	151	1917	39	100
1909	62	93	1918	34	79
1910	73	115	1919	43	97
			1920	48	177

Of the total deaths under one year during 1920 there were 26 males and 22 females, and only one illegitimate death was registered out of 33 illegitimate births, which constitutes a record.

The causes of death were as follows :—

22 due to Premature Birth or Congenital Debility.

7	„	Diarrhœa.
3	„	Measles.
2	„	Syphilis.
3	„	Convulsions.
3	„	Bronchitis.
2	„	Meningitis.
1	„	Jaundice.
1	„	Pneumonia.
1	„	Influenza.
1	„	Dentition.
2	„	Atelectasis.

## HEALTH VISITORS' REPORT.

Births notified by Doctors	...	...	...	...	189
Births notified by Certified Midwives	...	...	...	...	466
Births not notified and attended by Uncertified Women	...	...	...	...	5

---

660

20 still births and 31 illegitimate births are included in the above.



First Visits	...	...	...	...	660
After Visits	...	...	...	...	2568
Whooping Cough Visits	...	...	...	...	147
Diarrhoea	„	...	...	...	134
Consumption	„	...	...	...	106
Ophthalmia	„	...	...	...	28
Chicken Pox	„	...	...	...	102
Mumps	„	...	...	...	92
Pneumonia	„	...	...	...	176
Malaria	„	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Fever	„	...	...	...	45
Erysipelas	„	...	...	...	7
Pre-Natal	„	...	...	...	46
Measles	„	...	...	...	1621
Total Visits					5755

Mrse Freeman made 3,564 visits.

Nurse Mason (15th March to 31st Dec.) 2,191 visits.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH RETURN.

### CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

New Cases	...	...	...	...	211
Total Attendances	...	...	...	...	1822
Weekly Average	...	...	...	...	35

### MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.

At the Welfare Centre milk powder was purchased to the amount of £140 18s. This was sold at cost price, and £133 2s. was received. 11 needy cases were given milk powder at a total cost of £8 5s.

### STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1920.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 20,334; (2) Estimated 1920, 18,546.

BIRTHS.—Registered (1) legitimate 591; (2) illegitimate 33; (3) total 624. Notified within 36 hours of birth (1) live births 640; (2) still births 20; (3) total 660; (1) by midwives 471; (2) by doctors 189.

INFANT DEATHS.—Number: (1) Legitimate 47; (2) Illegitimate 1; total 48. Rate per 100 births: (1) Legitimate 79.5; (2) Illegitimate 30.3; total 76.9.

**HEALTH VISITORS.**—Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year : To expectant mothers (1) First visits (2) Total Visits 46. To Infants under 1 (1) First Visits 660 ; (2) Total Visits 3228. To children 1-5, total visits 2481.

**MUNICIPAL CENTRE AND CLINIC.**—Address : 23, Victoria Street. Sessions held weekly. Day and Time of Meeting, Tuesday afternoons. Average Attendances : (1) expectant mothers 2 ; (2) children 35. Medical supervision by Medical Officer of Health.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Cases Notified.	Cases Visited.	Total Visits.	Removed Hospital.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	3	28	0
Peurperal Fever ...	2	2	45	0
Measles ...	0	455	1621	0
Whooping Cough ...	0	28	147	0
Diarrhoea ...	0	29	134	0
Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0

### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(1) **STAFF.**—This consists of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector and an Office Boy. The Sanitary Inspector is also the Officer appointed to make inspections under Article II. of Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, Inspector of Canal Boats, under the Shops' Act, Petroleum Act, Hackney Carriages and Meat Inspector. With the advent of motor vehicles and direct labour the scavenging of the town is now a separate department under the Surveyor.

(2) **HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.**—There is available sufficient hospital accommodation for infectious diseases, including small-pox. The Isolation Hospital is administered by a joint Board, representing the Urban and Rural authorities. It contains 28 beds, with separate administration block and laundry. The small-pox hospital is a separate building in a different part of the district.

(3) **ACTS.**—There are no local acts or special local orders in force. The following general adoptive Acts are in force, i.e. : Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1920 (revised 1907, Parts I.-V.) ; Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890 ; Notification of Births Act, 1907 ; Private Street Works Act, 1892.

(4) **CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.**—Ample facility is furnished by the County Laboratory, which is fully utilised by Medical Practitioners and the Health Department.

Table D.—GOOLE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

# SUMMARY OF HOUSING WORK DURING 1920.

Table showing action under Sections 15, 17, and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 Act, and the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, dated September 2nd, 1910, or matters arising therefrom.

Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1919.			Houses inspected under the Act and regulations in 1919.		Houses found satisfactory on inspection.		Action under (Section 15) 1919 or (Section 28) 1919						Action under P.H. Acts in cases of houses with minor defects not remediable under (Section 28) 1919				Action under (Section 17) 1909.		Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1920.		
Houses not reasonably fit for human habitation. (Section 15) 1909, or (Section 28) 1919.	Houses totally unfit for human habitation. (Section 17) 1909.	Houses with minor defects. (Public Health Acts).	Houses inspected under the Act and regulations in 1919.	Houses found satisfactory on inspection.	Houses found not reasonably fit for human habitation.	Houses for which notices were given to execute works.	Houses in respect of which notices were satisfactorily complied with.	Houses in respect of which the Local Authority executed or were executing works in default of landlord.	Houses in respect of which landlord elected to close house instead of complying with notices.	Houses found with defects.	Houses made fit after preliminary notice.	Houses in regard to which notices were served to remedy defects.	Houses made fit after notice.	Houses made fit for human habitation without the issue of a closing order.	Houses demolished voluntarily.	Houses not reasonably fit for human habitation. (Section 15) 1909, or (Section 28) 1919.	Houses with minor defects. (Public Health Acts).	Houses totally unfit for human habitation. (Section 17) 1909.			
25	25	1	65	0	29	29	14	0	0	36	33	3	3	25	25	15	1	0			



# OTHER ACTION IN REGARD TO HOUSING--

Total number of houses in district ... 3900.

Number of Working-class houses ... 3130.

General standard compared with that of the Ministry of Health in Manual Vol. I., 1919 ... Majority compares favourably but many bad floors, damp walls, and unpaved yards.

*Obstructive Buildings.* Any building represented by M.O H. under Sec. 38 (1) of 1890 Act? ... No

Any building represented by Inhabitant Householders under Sec. 38 (2) of 1890 Act? ... No.

*Unhealthy Areas.* Any Representations under part I. or II. of the 1890 Act? If so give particulars ... No.

*Re-construction Schemes.* Have L.A. directed any to be prepared under Sec. 39 of 1890 Act? ... No

*Conversion of Houses.* Any houses required for division into separate tenements, under the 1919 Act? If so, give particulars ... No.

*Unfit Houses* Any complaints by Inhabitant Householders under Sec. 31 of 1890 Act? ... No.

do. do. Any complaints by Parish Council under Sec. 6 (2) of the Local Government Act, 1894? No

Any action by Public Utility Societies?...No

Any action under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899?...Ne.

Any scarcity of houses, if so, where?...Yes, all parts.

Any overcrowding of persons in houses, and where?...Yes, all parts.

No. of cases of overcrowding dealt with during 1920...No alternative accommodation.

Any special activity in house building, and where?...Yes, North Ward Have the Council promoted, or assisted any Public Utility Society in their district?...No

Number of new houses built during 1920 by private enterprise .

(a) Working-class dwellings...None. (b) Other...None.

**State-aided Housing Schemes**—Has Scheme been submitted as required by Section 1 of 1919 Act. Yes. Estimated need for 400 houses. Scheme for 400 houses.

SITES.				LAY-OUTS.		HOUSE PLANS.			TENDERS.				
Applications submitted		Applications approved.		Submitted.	Approved.	Submitted.		Approved.	Submitted.		Approved.		
No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	No.	No. of Houses.	Parlour	No. of Houses.	No. of Houses.	No. of Houses.	Scullery	Parlour	Parlour
1	11.16	1	11.16	1	1	16			16	26	16		26
1	16.959	1	16.959										

Any houses built by private enterprise under State Aided Housing Scheme ?..

If so give number and type built No.

Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under (S. c. 17, 7) 1909 Act ?...No.

**Town Planning**—Any scheme prepared during 1920. If so, give details.....  
In preliminary stage.

Name and Address of Officer designated to make inspections under Article II. of Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 W. H. Ellis.

(Signed) A. M. ERSKINE, Medical Officer of Health.

## HOUSING.

### I. General Housing conditions in the district.

1—General housing conditions: These consist in want of general repairs, making up of back streets and conversion of sanitary conveniences to the water carriage system, and paving of yards.

2—(a) Extent of shortage or excess of houses? A shortage exists, the extent of which was estimated last year to be about 400.

(b) Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage? A housing scheme (two sites) for over 300 houses has been adopted, 16 of which have been commenced.

(3) The only important change in the population during the year has been the natural increase. It is not anticipated that the population will increase materially for a year or two owing to the bad trade conditions which exist.

### II. Overcrowding.

Owing to the absence of houses a considerable amount of overcrowding exists, consisting of two families living in one house, about 150 applications for houses having been received.

### III. Fitness of houses.

1.—(a) The general standard of houses in the district is fair

(b) The general character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses were defective and damp floors and walls, defective windows, broken ovens and broken slates. (c) The cause of the foregoing is due largely to lack of proper supervision by owners, and failure to have ordinary repairs executed.

2.—General action has been taken as regards unfit houses under both the Public Health Acts and the Housing Acts.

(3) The difficulties experienced in remedying unfitness have been mainly the difficulty in finding skilled labour and the cost of labour materials.

(4) The housing conditions are not affected as regards water supply, closet accommodation, or refuse disposal. An ample water supply is available, all new houses have water-closets, and a sustained effort is made to substitute water-closets for existing box-closets where they are insufficient. Refuse disposal is now undertaken by the Council and removed by motor vehicles by direct labour during daylight.

IV. Practically no unhealthy areas exist.

V. Bye-laws relating to houses, &c.

The existing bye-laws require revision, with a view to relaxation in accordance with the Housing Commissioners' standard.



### TABLE C. 1920.

## GOOLE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT

## WATER SUPPLY—

Any development during 1920? .. .. . No.  
Any insufficiency, and where? .. No, but augmentation required when  
Sanitary conversion scheme adopted.  
Any action in regard to unsatisfactory quality, and where? .. No.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE—

Any Developments during 1920 ? .. No.  
 Developments still needed as to (a) Want of sewers .. No.  
 (b) Improvement of defective sewers .. No.  
 Any inadequacy of Sewage Disposal Works  
 or complaints as to smells ? .. .. No.  
 Are there any sink-wastes still needing disconnection ? .. No.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION—

No. of Privies with open middens—0. No. of Pail or Tub Closets—3250.  
 No. of Privies with covered middens—102. N. of Water Closets—1433.  
 Waste-water Closets—5. No. of Privies re-constructed during 1920 (a) as w.c.'s—15  
 (b) other—0. No. of additional Closets provided for old property  
 in 1920, (a) w.c.'s—7. (b) other—0. No. of Closets constructed in 1920 for new  
 houses (a) w.c.'s 3. (b) other—0.

## SCAVENGING—

Any change during 1920 ? .. .. Yes—Motor lorries.  
 Performed by (a) Council .. Yes—1st Nov. (b) Contractor, .. No.  
 How is refuse disposed of (a) Destructor ? (b) Tips—7,000 loads buried.  
 (c) Farmers—16,000 loads Total annual cost £  
 Is there any inadequacy, and where ? .. No.  
 Any utilization or salvage of waste material ? .. No.

### NUISANCE INSPECTION—

Total No. of Inspections made in 1920 ..	2100.		
Informal Notices served ..	292.	Complied with ..	284.
Statutory Notices served ..	6	Complied with ..	6.
Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1919 ..	6.	At close of 1920 ..	8.
"    "    reported during 1920 ..	292.	Abated during 1920..	284.
"    Summonses or other legal proceedings ..	..	..	None.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	General Condition.	Legal Proceedings
Common Lodging Houses	2	2	40	One good, other ... unsatisfactory.	None.
Houses let in Lodgings	4	0	12	Moderate only	None.
Canal Boats	200	700	24	Good.	None.
Knackers Yard	0	0	0		None.
Tents, Vans and Sheds	0	0			None.
Offensive Trades	3	3	15	Good.	None.
Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive, e.g.,					
Fish-frying, Maggot-breeding, etc. ?					No.

**SCHOOLS—**

Schools visited by M O.H. .. Yes.      Action taken .. Closed for Measles.

**MILK SUPPLY.**

No. of samples taken by Officers of S.A. for analysis under F. & D. Acts..17  
 No.                    "                    "                    "                    for bacteriological examination .. 0  
 What arrangement for Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows? .. None  
 Any instance of disease attributed to milk in 1920..No. [No. adulterated..0  
 No of Cowkeepers in District .. 1.                    No. Registered .. 1.  
 No of Milk Sellers who are also Cowkeepers..1. No. of Purveyors only..17  
 Total No. Registered .. 18.                    Total No. of Cowsheds .. 1.  
 No of Inspections in 1920 .. 8.                    General Conditions .. Fair.  
 Approx. No. of Milch Cows in District 8. Any insufficiency in Milk supply? Yes  
 Legal proceedings under D.C.M. orders                    ..                    ..                    No.  
 Any Inspection or other action by Districts to which Milk is sent? .. No.  
 Milk (Mothers and Caildren) order, 1919. Any action? .. Yes.

**OTHER FOODS.**

No. of samples (other than Milk) taken by Officer of S.A. for examination  
 under the Foods and Drugs Acts                    ..                    ..                    ..                    0.  
 No. of seizures of unsound food .. 11.                    No. of Prosecutions .. 0.  
 No. of Slaughter houses .. 2.                    No. Registered .. 2.                    No. Licensed .. 2.  
 No Unsatisfactory .. 0.                    No. of Prosecutions (a) Food & Drugs .. 0.  
 (b) Unsound Food .. 0.                    (c) re Slaughter Houses .. 0.  
 No. Bakehouses .. 15.                    Is there a Public Abattoir? .. Yes.

**FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**

Any Smoke nuisance, and where? No.      No. of Smoke observances taken 0.

**ADOPTIVE ACTS.**

Acts adopted during 1920—(Please state parts and sections) .. No.

**BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.**

Any Byelaws made under Section 26 of Housing and Town Planning Act,  
 1919, as to houses divided into separate tenements ..                    No.  
 Any other adopted or revised during 1920 ..                    ..                    No.  
 Any relaxation of Byelaws under Section 24 of Housing and Town  
 Planning Act, 1919 ..                    ..                    ..                    Yes.

**INFECTIONS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

What Diseases have been specially prevalent in 1920? .... Measles,  
 Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever.  
 Any diseases specially added to notifiable list? .. No.  
 Any influences threatening the health of the District? .. No.  
 Any prevalence of Venereal Diseases? .. Yes.

## TUBERCULOSIS—

- 1 Inspection of patient's home and workshop...Yes.
- 2 Examination for contacts...Yes.
- 3 Is house disinfected...Yes. When...After death or removal.
- 4 Leaflets, Lectures, etc., distributed...No.
- 5 Action *re* spitting...None.
- 6 Is sputum examined apart from Dispensary?...No.
- 7 Any special procedure adopted in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis with T.B. in sputum...No.
- 8 Tuberculosis Dispensaries—Any suggestions...No.

## BACTERIOLOGY—

Is County Laboratory utilised?... Yes. Any suggestions?...N

## INFANT MORTALITY—

Any organised effort to control it?...Yes.  
 Any Voluntary Centres for Child or Mother Welfare?...No,  
 Causes of any excessive Infant Mortality in 1920...None.

## VITAL STATISTICS—

**Births** during 1920...Males 330. Females 294, Total 624.

No. Illegitimate included in above...33,

No. of Still Births (not included)...30.

**Deaths** during 1920—

(1) Gross Deaths, *i e.*, Total actually registered in the District without any corrections...273.

(2) Nett Deaths on which the rates are calculated...Males 143.  
 Females 133.

No. of uncertified deaths included above—None.

What Mortuary accommodation—

(a) For accidents.. Bartholomew Hospital and Bridge Street.

(d) For infectious cases other than at hospital.. None.

## SANITARY STAFF—

What is the present annual salary of the M.O.H. ?...£150.

Name of Sanitary Inspector...W. H. Ellis.

Annual salary as Inspector...£275.

Other appointments held...Canal boats.



## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

#### FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries)

Inspections, 32. Written Notices, 1. Prosecutions, None.

#### WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)

Inspections, 106. Written Notices, 3. Prosecutions, None.

#### WORKPLACES —

Inspections, 2. Written Notices, None. Prosecutions, None

Total	„	140.	„	„	4.	„	None.
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### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES. WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

#### NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT—

Want of Ventilation to Bakehouse.

Found 1. Remedied 1. Referred to H.M. Inspector, 1.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Insufficient, Found 1. Remedied 1. Referred to H.M. Inspector, 1.

Unsuitable or Defective, Found, 2. Remedied, 2. Referred to H.M. Inspector, 2.

Total—Found 4. Remedied, 4. Referred to H.M. Inspector, 2.

### 3.—HOME WORK.

Wearing Apparel—Lists sent in, 2. Workmen, 2.

Total—Lists sent in, 2. Workmen, 2.

### 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Dressmaking 12, Millinery 11, Tailors 4, Blacksmiths 10, Boot and Shoe Repairers 17, Joiners 10, Laundry 1, and others 41.

Total Number of Workshops on Register, 106.

### 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

#### MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901), 6. Action taken—Notified by H.M. Inspector, 4. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector, 4.

# GOOLE JOINT HOSPITAL REPORT, 1920.

	Patients.	Dipht.	S. Fever	Enteric	Erysi- pelas.	Urban	Rural.						
Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1919	10	...	6	..	4	...	0	...	1	9	...	1	
Admitted	..	134	...	81	...	49	...	3	...	1	108	...	26
Discharged	...	120	...	69	...	50	...	0	...	1	105	...	15
Deaths	...	8	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	0	4	...	4
Remainiug, Dec. 31st, 1920	16	...	14	...	2	...	0	...	0	8	...	8	

## URBAN DISTRICT.

	Patients.	Diphtheria.	S. Fever.	Enteric.	Erysipela.				
Remaining, Dec, 31st 1919	9	...	5	...	4	...	0	...	0
Admitted ..	108	...	63	...	44	...	0	...	1
Discharged ..	105	...	58	...	46	...	0	...	1
Deaths ..	4	...	3	...	1	...	0	...	0
Remaining, Dec, 31st, 1920	8	...	7	...	1	...	0	...	0

## RURAL DISTRICT

		Patients.		Diphtheria,		S. Fever.		Enterfo.
Remaiuing, Dec, 31st, 1919	..	1	...	1	...	0	...	0
Admitted	..	26	...	18	...	5	...	3
Discharged	..	15	..	11	...	4	...	0
Deaths	..	4	...	1	...	0	...	0
Remainiug, Dec. 31st, 1919	..	8	...	7	...	1	...	0

Patients remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31st, 191?	...	10
Admitted during the year	...	134
Under treatment during the year	...	144

Average number of days in Hospital ... 23

## DEATHS.

There were eight deaths during the year:

Four from Diphtheria.

One from Pneumonia following burns.

One from Septic Meningitis, a Mastoid Disease.

General death rate 6.2 per cent.

Diphtheria death rate 5.4 per cent.

## METEOROLOGY.

RAINFALL in 1920 at GOOLE, in the County of YORK.

Rain Gauge: Diameter of funnel at top, 5 inches; height of top above ground, 2 feet; above sea level, 18 feet.

The Resident Agent, Aire and Calder Navigation, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars:—

RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE		
Month.	Total Depth Inches.	No. of days with .01 or more recorded.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
1920						
January	1.58	12	33	55	25	40
February	1.65	8	1.10	53	25	39
March	2.44	12	.81	61	30	45.5
April	4.14	25	.54	57	32	44.5
May	2.22	15	.62	75	36	55.5
June	1.53	8	.66	78	42	60
July	5.37	25	1.28	72	48	60
August	1.64	9	.60	71	43	57
September	1.28	11	.38	68	39	53.5
October	2.37	8	.98	68	34	51
November	1.16	10	.48	54	29	41.5
December	2.71	18	.46	51	24	37.5
	28.9	161				



TABLE shewing Number and Tonnage of Vessels which have arrived  
during the Years 1912 to 1920 inclusive.

## PORT OF GOOLE.

	Number of Vessels.		Total.	Tonnage.		Total.
	Foreign.	Coastwise.		Foreign.	Coastwise	
1912	1773	1796	3569	728388	579701	1298089
1913	1801	2097	3898	759837	661305	1421142
1914	1263	1972	5235	535793	635574	1171367
1915	1018	1249	2267	365142	413019	778161
1916	711	635	1346	248295	228581	476876
1917	564	432	996	161600	146828	308428
1918	598	313	910	143552	94529	238091
1919	773	349	1122	254751	124211	378962
1920	879	405	1284	325882	137978	463860

